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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/100, 952 06/22/98 PARK

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WM01/0424

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EXAMINER

CHIEU, P

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2615

DATE MAILED:

04/24/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/100,952	PARK ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Polin Chieu	2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____ .

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

15) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3 . 20) Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young et al in view of Lawler et al and Yuen et al.

Young et al discloses pre-storing program identification information (232) contained in broadcast programs of broadcast stations (col. 12, lines 60 and col. 13, lines 1-11); selecting reserve-recording (col. 5, lines 45-55); reading program identification information corresponding to the selected program among the pre-stored data (col. 13, lines 25-35); and setting reserve-recording data with the program identification information (col. 13, lines 25-35). However, Young et al does not disclose that the viewing of the program is maintained, and that selecting reserve-recording is with respect to the broadcast program. Yuen et al discloses maintaining the viewing of a broadcast program in figure 2. It would have been highly desirable to maintain the viewing of a broadcast program so that the program would not be interrupted during reserve-recording. Lawler et al discloses that selecting reserve-recording is respect to the broadcast program (144) in figure 10. It would have been highly desirable to select reserve-recording with respect to the broadcast program so that the user could record the program that is being watched. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to maintain the viewing of a

program while selecting reserve-recording with respect to the broadcast program in Young et al.

Regarding claim 2, Young et al does not specifically state that the program identification information contains broadcast titles, broadcast data, time, and channel data. However, in figure 1 a display is generated showing all the program identification information listed above. Clearly this must be contained in the program identification information since the display is generated from the program identification information. Young et al discloses that the reserve-recording data includes channel data, recording date and time (col. 13, lines 25-35). Although recording date is not specifically stated, the recording date is inherent since the recorder can not properly record the program without it.

Regarding claim 3, Young et al discloses a VCR (252) and a television (210) in figure 22B.

The limitations recited in claim 4 were discussed in the art rejection of claim 3. Please refer to the art rejection of claim 3.

Regarding claim 5, Young et al discloses a first storage unit (232), a key input unit (212), and a second storage unit (236) in figure 22A. Young et al also discloses reading the program identification information corresponding to the broadcast program, and setting reserve-recording information as discussed in claim 1. However, Young et al does not disclose maintaining a current broadcast, and that the currently viewed broadcast is being reserve-recorded. Yuen et al discloses maintaining a current broadcast program in figure 2. It would have been highly desirable to maintain the

viewing of a broadcast program so that the program would not be interrupted during reserve-recording. Lawler et al discloses that a key input signal reserve-records a viewing broadcast program (144) in figure 10. It would have been highly desirable to have the key input signal reserve-records a viewing broadcast program so that the user could record the program that is being watched. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to maintain the viewing of a program while that a key input signal reserve-records a viewing broadcast program in Young et al.

Regarding claim 5, Young et al discloses reading program identification information from the program identification information stored in the first storage unit (col. 13, lines 25-35).

Regarding claim 7, Young et al discloses a VCR (252) and a television (210) in figure 22B.

Regarding claim 8, please refer to the art rejection of claim 7.

Regarding claim 9, Young et al discloses receiving a broadcast signal from an antenna (200) and extracting program identification information (222); storing the program identification information (232); determining if a reserve key signal is input by a user for reserve-recording (214); and reading the program identification information corresponding to the broadcast program from the first memory (232), setting reserve-recording information and storing it in a second memory (236) in figure 22A. However, Young et al does not disclose maintaining the viewing without interruption, and recognizing the viewing broadcast program as a broadcast program to be reserve-

recorded. Yuen et al discloses maintaining the viewing without interruption in figure 2. It would have been highly desirable to maintain the viewing without interruption so that the user does not miss any part of the program. Lawler et al discloses recognizing the viewing broadcast program as a broadcast program to be reserve-recorded (144) figure 10. It would have been highly desirable to recognizing the viewing broadcast program as a broadcast program to be reserve-recorded so that the user could record the program being watched. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to maintain the viewing without interruption, and recognize the viewing broadcast program as a broadcast program to be reserve-recorded in Young et al.

The limitations of claim 10 were discussed in the art rejection of claim 2. Please refer to the art rejection of claim 2.

Regarding claim 11, Young et al discloses a VCR (252) and a television (210) in figure 22B.

Please refer to the art rejection of claim 11.

Conclusion

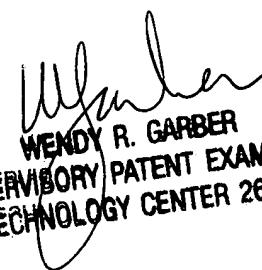
3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Darbee et al and Croy et al both discloses remote controllers with displays. The displays show electronic program guides and allow reserve-recording. Since the program guides are displayed on the remote the program being watched are not interrupted.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Polin Chieu whose telephone number is (703) 308-6070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 AM-6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy R. Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-6306 for regular communications and (703) 308-6306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

PC
April 19, 2001


WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600